

Stachyptilum fuscum, sp. n.

A club-shaped specimen, with autozooids arranged in ten oblique rows on each side, each row consisting of 3-4 polyps, with brown siphonozooids on the surface not occupied by the autozooids. The spicules are rod-like with jagged ends and 4- or 5-rayed forms, some vertebra-like. In several respects the specimen approaches *St. Macleari*.

Locality. Station 213, 137-131 fath.

Family Pennatulidæ.

The collection also includes *Pennatula Murrayi*, Kölliker, and three other species, and one species of *Pteroeides*.

LXXIV.—*Description of Acara subocularis*, Cope.

By C. TATE REGAN, B.A.

THE species described below has generally been placed in the genus *Geophagus*, no doubt on account of its resemblance to *Geophagus cupido*, Heck. This will explain its omission from my revision of the genus *Acara* in the April number of the 'Annals.' Mr. Rudolf von Ihering recently brought me an example for identification, and when I determined it as *Geophagus Thayeri* he pointed out that there was no lobe on the upper part of the anterior branchial arch. In none of the three specimens in the British Museum Collection is there any trace of a lobe on the upper part of the anterior branchial arch. Consequently this species falls in the genus *Acara*, and there can be no doubt that its position is next to *Acara Geayi*, Pellegr., which it resembles in many respects. It is worth notice that in most species of *Acara* the scales of the thoracic region are nearly as large as those on the side of the body, in *A. rivulata* they are smaller, in *A. Geayi* considerably smaller, and in *A. subocularis* very small.

Acara subocularis.

Geophagus (Mesops) Thayeri (non *Acara Thayeri*, Steind.), Steind. Sitzb.

Ak. Wien, lxxi. 1875, p. 108, pl. iii. fig. 2.

Acara subocularis, Cope, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xvii. 1878, p. 696.

Geophagus Thayeri, Pellegr. Mém. Soc. Zool. France, xvi. 1903, p. 189 (1904).

Depth of body $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{3}$.

Snout $2\frac{1}{5}$ -3 in the length of head, diameter of eye $3-3\frac{1}{3}$, interorbital width $3\frac{1}{3}-3\frac{1}{2}$, depth of præorbital $3-3\frac{1}{3}$. Maxillary not extending to below the eye; jaws equal anteriorly; fold of the lower lip continuous; cheek with 5 to 7 series of scales; præoperculum scaleless; 2 or 3 gill-rakers on the upper part of the anterior arch, 7 to 9 on the lower. Scales $29-30\frac{4-4\frac{1}{2}}{10-11}$, 2 between lateral line and anterior rays of soft dorsal, those of the thoracic region very small. Dorsal XIII-XIV 10-11 (12), commencing above the opercular cleft, the spines subequal from the fourth, the last $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head or more. Anal III 8-9. Dorsal and anal fins scaleless. Pectoral longer than the head, extending to above the anal spines. Caudal slightly emarginate. Caudal peduncle longer than deep. Brownish; a blackish vertical stripe through the eye; sometimes a dark blotch on the middle of the side; membrane between first 4 or 5 dorsal spines blackish at the tip; middle of caudal with dark cross-bars.

R. Amazon.

1-3. (81-101 mm.)

3. (102 mm.)

Obidos.

L. Hyamuary.

Prof. A. Agassiz.

Mus. Comp. Zool.

LXXV.—*Descriptions of Four new Loricariid Fishes of the Genus Plecostomus from Brazil.* By RUDOLF VON IHERING.

THE fishes described below were brought by me from the Museo Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil, for comparison with the specimens preserved in the Natural History Museum. In writing these descriptions I have been helped by advice from Mr. C. Tate Regan, who has also kindly given me his authority that the species are distinct from those described by him in his Monograph of the Loricariidae.

Plecostomus Regani.

Depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{3}{4}$ in the length, length of head $3\frac{1}{3}$. Depth of head $1\frac{2}{3}$ in its length, breadth of head $1\frac{1}{6}$, length of snout $1\frac{3}{4}$, diameter of eye $5\frac{1}{2}-6$, interorbital width $2\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{3}{4}$. Length of mandibular ramus 2 in the interorbital width. Barbel $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of eye. Snout broad, rounded. Supra-orbital margins not raised, supraoccipital with a very slight median elevation; temporal plates not carinate. Scutes spinulose, the anterior ones of the two upper series weakly